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PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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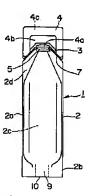
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(54) MULTI-LAYERED PORTION PACKAGING CONTAINER (57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a container made of a multi-layered synthetic resin which is easy to cut and open.

SOLUTION: The multi-layered portion packaging container includes a barrel 2 which receives contents. can be pressed to deform and also has a plate-like portion 2d along an outer periphery, a neck 3 with a small diameter connected with the barrel 2, a holding portion 4 constituting a closed end together with the neck 3 and tearably coupled with the neck 3, wherein the portion 4 is connected with the plate-like portion 2d. and a thin portion 7 for tearably joining the holding portion 4 with the plate-like portion 2d. A first protrusion 4a protruding outward is provided on the holding portion 4 in contact with the neck 3, and a second protrusion protruding outward is provided on the neck 3 in contact with the portion 4, respectively. After the thin portion 7 is torn off, a stress is concentrated in a weak portion between the first protrusion 4a and the second



protrusion with the thin portion 7 connected, whereby the portion is cut.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]A drum section which is a container really formed with a synthetic resin, and contents are stored, and press deformation is possible, and has a plate-like part on the periphery.

The neck of a byway which stands in a row in this drum section.

A grasping part which is connected to the neck so that a fracture is possible while constituting a blocked end of this neck, and follows said plate-like part.

A closing—in part which joins this grasping part and plate—like part so that a fracture is possible. Are the disposable container provided with the above and the 1st projected part that projects in a method of outside is provided in said grasping part which touches said neck. The Aprojected part that projects in a method of outside is provided in said neck which touches said grasping part, and from an end of a plate—like part of both sides of said 1st projected part and the 2nd projected part which counter, said closing—in part is formed so that it may result between said 1st projected part and the 2nd projected part.

[Claim 2] The disposable container according to claim 1 currently formed with a synthetic resin in which said container consists of two or more layers.

[Claim 3] The disposable container according to claim 1 or 2 whose at least one layer is a synthetic resin layer of permeability-proof among synthetic resins which consist of said two or more layers.

[Claim 4]The disposable container according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein said closing-in part has width of one end which touches an end of a plate-like part narrower than width of the other end which touches the 1st projected part and the 2nd projected part.

[Claim 5]The disposable container according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said closing—in part is formed in the direction of a pars basilaris ossis occipitalis of a container from between said 1st projected part and the 2nd projected part at an angle of 30 to 60 degrees to a both—sides neighborhood.

[Claim 6]The disposable container according to any one of claims 1 to 5 which formed said two or more containers successively via a separating part of closing in.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]This invention relates to the disposable container of the synthetic resin nature which can form many successively by integral moulding in detail about the container which encloses drugs, foodstuffs, etc.

[0002]

Description of the Prior Art]Conventionally, generally the separate-packaging container with which the batch enclosed a fluid, gel drugs, etc. the amount used every was manufactured by using soft synthetic resin as a raw material by integral moulding using a blow molding machine. These are manufactured by the method of forming successively a majority of two or more containers, and fabricating them in one in order to reduce a manufacturing cost by quick and economical manufacture.

[0003] Such a container is usually provided with the separation portion of closing in which joins each containers disengageable easily, and the portion for cutting for unstopping by cutting a head and taking out contents. As for this container, each container is wanted not to dissociate or unstop, but to dissociate easily and to tend to unstop containers at the time of use, at the time of convevance and storage.

[0004] For this reason, the container (<u>drawing 10</u>) indicated, for example to JP,9-194346,A is developed. Since this container has the reserve breaking part 52 of the specified length connected with the portion 51 for cutting of an opening, even if stress acts during conveyance and storage, it does not have cutting and carrying out an opening easily. [0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]On the other hand, when sealing the volatile ingredient of perfume etc. hermetically in a container, since the above-mentioned conventional container is formed with soft synthetic resin with permeability, if this is used, some ingredients will volatilize during storage. Then, offer of the container using the synthetic resin of permeability-proof is desired. In this case, it is necessary to make the conventional synthetic resin layer laminate the synthetic resin layer of permeability-proof, and to form a container.

[0006]However, since a synthetic resin layer would become multilayer structure if it does in this way, since rigidity was high, the synthetic resin layer of the increase of thickness and the laminated permeability-proof of a container generally had a problem cutting and the opening in the part for cutting become difficult to carry out with the conventional structure mentioned

[0007]modification of the regio oralis by the stress at the time of cutting if cutting of an opening is hard to be carried out and a cobwebbing — being turned over — etc. — since it produces, it is not desirable.

[0008]Since the power which grasps a container at the time of cutting will become strong if power strong against cutting is needed, there is a problem of causing projection of contents at the time of an opening.

[0009] Even if this invention was carried out in view of the above situations and is especially a synthetic resin made container of multilayer structure, cutting and an opening make it a

technical problem to provide an easy thing.

[0010]

[Means for Solving the Problem]This invention was considered as the following composition in order to solve an aforementioned problem.

[0011]Namely, the drum section 2 which it is a container really formed with a synthetic resin, contents are stored, and press deformation is possible, and has the plate-like part 2d on the periphery. The neck 3 of a byway which stands in a row in this drum section, and the grasping part 4 which are connected to the neck 3 so that a fracture is possible while constituting a blocked end of this neck 3, and follows said plate-like part 2d. The 1st projected part 4a that projects in a method of outside is formed in said grasping part 4 which touches said neck 3 in a container provided with the closing-in part 7 which joins this grasping part 4 and plate-like part 2d so that a fracture is possible, The 2nd projected part 3a that projects in a method of outside is formed in said neck 3 which touches said grasping part 4, and from an end of the plate-like part 2d of both sides of said 1st projected part 4a and the 2nd projected part 3a which counter, said closing-in part 7 is formed so that it may result between said 1st projected part 4a and the 2nd projected part 3a which counter, said closing-in part 7 is formed so that it may result between said 1st projected part 4a and the 2nd projected part 3a which counter,

[0012]This container can be formed with a synthetic resin which consists of two or more layers. In this case, a container which can enclose contents containing a volatile component can be provided by making at least one layer into a thing of permeability—proof among two or more synthetic resin layers. Although a synthetic resin layer of this permeability—proof may be located in the inside of a container, the outside, or middle any, it is preferred to provide in the middle from a viewpoint of preventing volatilization of contents.

[0013] The both sides can be made into the above-mentioned thermoplastic resin layer by the ability to make a synthetic resin into three layer systems, and a synthetic resin layer of permeability-proof can also be provided in the center. When considering it as multilayer structure in this way, the number in particular of layers is not limited.

[0014] Stress comes to concentrate on an end at the time of a fracture start of the closing—in part 7 by making width 7a of a part which touches an end of the plate—like part 2d narrower than the width 7b of the other end which touches said 1st projected part 4a and the 2nd projected part 3a about said closing—in part 7. Therefore, even if it is a thick container which consists of a multilayer synthetic resin, a fracture start of the grasping part 4 becomes easy.

[0015]An angle of 30 to 60 degrees is inclined and provided in a groove often and preferably toward the direction of a pars basilaris ossis occipitalis of a container from between said 1st projected part 4a and the 2nd projected part 3a, and, as for said closing-in part 7, it is preferred to be especially formed at an angle of 40 to 50 degrees. If it does in this way, stress for a fracture of the closing-in part 7 will come to act toward the neck one by one from a tip of the closing-in part 7, and cutting and an opening will become smooth.

[0016]As for this closing—in part 7, it is usually good that width is a groove of a grade (0.1 mm $^-$ 1.0 mm) preferably 0.1 mm $^-$ 1.5 mm, and the range of 0.05 mm $^-$ 0.10 mm is suitable for that thickness preferably 0.01 mm $^-$ 0.15 mm.

[0017]Since it cuts easily, the neck 3 maintaining suitable intensity, a path of the portion 5 for cutting to a path of the 1st projected part 4a and the 2nd projected part 3a can be made into about 2/3 size of these projected parts, for example.

[0018]Especially if a synthetic resin which is a raw material of a container of this invention is thermoplastics, it is not limited, but when the ease of molding, a manufacturing cost, etc. are taken into consideration, it is preferred to, use polyethylene, polypropylene, a vinyl acetate copolymer, polystyrene, etc. for example. Especially polyethylene is preferred.

[0019]As a synthetic resin of permeability-proof, an ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymer, polyamide, polyethylene terephthalate, polyvinyl chloride, a polyvinylidene chloride, polyethylenenaphthalate, polyacrylonitrile, etc. are mentioned, for example.

[0020]As for the container 1 of this invention, it is preferred to form said two or more containers successively via the separating part 8 of closing in. If it does in this way, many containers can be simultaneously manufactured at the time of molding. When two or more containers are formed successively, each container is connected disengageable via the separating part 8 of closing in. If that overall length is covered and the drum section 2 and the grasping part 4 are formed in identical size width at this time, via the separating part 8 of closing in which touches the drum section 2, two or more each containers are connected with a transverse direction, and are fabricated, an outline line of each container will serve as a rectangle, and the separating part 8 will turn into a linear shape closing-in part.

[0021] The number in particular of a container connected is not limited. The cut part 8 between this container is a groove like the closing-in part 7 in each container. As for thickness of the separating part 8 between each container, it is especially preferred that they are 0.05 mm - 0.10 mm - 0.15 mm from a point of being easy to cut, and, as for especially the width, it is preferred that they are 0.1 mm - about 1.0 mm 0.1 mm - 1.5 mm.

[0022]Although a size in particular of a container of this invention is not limited, it is usually a size of a grade which can enclose 0.3 ml - 50 ml of contents.

[0023]Each container of separated this invention can be formed in identical size width, and the plate-like parts 2d formed in a periphery of a drum section are formed successively by grasping part in one via the closing-in part 7 thinly fabricated so that cutting was possible. If this closing-in part 7 is turned in the neck 3 direction and separated from both ends of the plate-like part 2d, it will result in the portion 5 for cutting between the neck 3 and the grasping part 4. If this portion is cut, a contrainer will carry out an opening.

[0024]If the width 7a by the side of an end of the plate-like part 2d is set up more narrowly than the width 7b of a side which touches the neck 3, stress will concentrate said closing in part 7 on an end at the time of a fracture start, and a fracture of the closing-in part 7 is attained by comparatively weak power. Thus, if a container is made not to be pressurized at the time of an opening, sudden projection of contents can be prevented.

[0025] If the width 7b of the other end which touches the neck 3 is expanded, large space will be formed in a portion which touches the neck 3 after a fracture of the closing-in part 7. By this space part, stress can be effectively applied to the portion 5 for cutting, and an opening becomes easy.

[0026]As for a container of this invention, the 1st projected part 4a is formed in the grasping part 4, and the 2nd projected part 3a is formed in the neck 3. By pinching and twisting the grasping part 4 with a finger, stress concentrates between the 1st vulnerable projected part 4a and the 2nd projected part 3a, holding the drum section 2 for this structure. As a result, a container can be cut simply and sharply in the portion 5 for cutting between both this projected part

[0027]As mentioned above, with a container of this invention, since the neck 3 is carrying out shape projected to a method of outside, it has intensity with the moderate neck 3. Therefore, if comparatively weak power is first applied to the closing—in part 7, the closing—in part 7 will be fractured, If it continues applying strong torque, in the portion 5 for cutting between the 1st projected part 4a provided in the grasping part 4, and the 2nd projected part 3a provided in the neck 3, a container is cut, and can carry out an opening, and contents can be extruded from here.

[0028]

[Embodiment of the Invention]Below the container of <1> this invention describes the embodiment of the disposable container of this invention shown in an accompanying drawing. [0029]It is a figure for which drawing 5 shows an example of the disposable container of this invention from drawing 1, and, as for a side view and drawing 3, drawing 1 is [the front view and drawing 2 / a bottom view and drawing 5 of a top view and drawing 4] the perspective views at the time of an opening.

[0030]The container 1 made polyethylene laminate the ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymer of permeability-proof, and is formed more in details with the synthetic resin of the multilayer structure which sandwiched the ethylene vinyl alcohol layer in the middle of a polyethylene layer. This container 1 is provided with the following.

The drum section 2 in the air.

The small-diameter neck 3 located in the upper bed of the drum section 2.

The grasping part 4 which touches the neck 3.

The drum section 2 consists of section abbreviation ellipse-like the upper part 2a and plate-like lower 2b. The section is reducing the upper part 2a gradually as it progresses upwards. The inside of the upper part 2a is the stowage 2c, and is enclosed from the opening 10 in which the fluid or the gel contents of the specified quantity was provided by the pars basilaris ossis occipitalis 9 here. Press deformation is possible for the upper part 2a. [0031]The overall length is covered, it becomes identical size width, the plate-like parts 2d fabricated by the upper bed of the outside upper part 2a of the drum section 2 are formed successively by the grasping part 4 in one via the grooved closing-in part 7, and the drum section 2 and the grasping part 4 can fracture the closing-in part 7 easily. In detail, the flat part 4b was formed in the circumference of the grasping part 4, and this flat part 4b has joined via the plate-like part 2d and the closing-in part 7 which adjoin the upper part 2a of the drum section 2. The closing-in part 7 follows a groove and has the other end 7b which touches the one end 7a (drawing 6) which touches the end of the plate-like part 2d, and the closing-in part 7 follows a groove and has the other end 7b container. If this closing-in part 7 is arranged at 45 degrees to the right-and-left both sides of a container. If this

angle is too small, the fracture of the closing-in part 7 will become difficult, and if this angle is too large, when the fracture direction of a closing-in part will turn into the unstopping direction of the portion 5 for cutting of the neck, and a uniform direction and will fracture the closing-in

part 7, even the portion for cutting is fractured or damaged by one set, and there is a possibility that contents may project.

[0032]The larger one of the width of the other end 7b which touches the neck 3 of the closing—in part 7 is preferred. This is for making it easy to form the space where the width 7b is wide in the portion which touches the portion 5 for cutting, and to apply and unstop the power of a twist to the transverse direction of a container into it, when the closing—in part 7 is fractured.

[0033]The one larger than the width of the one end 7a which touches the end of a plate—like part of the width of the other end 7b which touches said neck 3 on the other hand is preferred.

[0034]In the upper bed of the upper part 2a of the drum section 2, the neck 3 stands in a row. The neck 3 makes hollow annular and is opening the building envelope for free passage to the stowage 2c. This neck 3 has the projected part 3a which projects in the method of outside, and the outer diameter of the portion which touches the outer diameter of the portion 5 for cutting and the drum section 2 of the neck 3 which touch the grasping part 4 of the neck 3 is small [both / the outer diameter of the projected part 3a]. Even if it makes closing in the synthetic resin of the portion 5 for cutting used as a cutting plane for this projecting shape, the intensity

of the neck 3, especially the portion 5 for cutting is maintainable. In order to make easy cutting of this portion 5 for cutting, the thinner one of the thickness of the portion 5 for cutting is

preferred. Drawing 7 shows the expanded sectional view of this neck 3.

[0035]Into the portion which touches the neck 3, the grasping part 4 has the projected part 4 aof the disc shape which projects in the method of outside, and the building envelope of the neck 3 is closed by the projected part 4a of this disc shape. As for the lower half which the upper half inside projected part 4a of this disc shape is filled with a synthetic resin, and touches the portion 5 for cutting, it is preferred that it is a cave. The projected part 4a by which the neck 3 was formed in the grasping part 4 via the portion 5 for cutting stands in a row. The grasping part 4 has the flat part 4b stood up and provided from the upper surface of the projected part 4a of the disc shape which makes the building envelope of the neck 3 blockade, and the projected part 4a of disc shape, and the thick part 4c is formed in the circumference of the flat part 4b. [0036]moreover — the container of this invention — the pars basilaris ossis occipitalis 9 — a container — post forming — the opening 10 is formed so that contents can be poured in from there. The size of this opening 10, shape in particular, etc. are not limited. [0037]If the grasping part 4 is twisted to the drum section 2, the closing—in part 7 will be fractured, if it twists further, the portion 5 for cutting between the projected parts 3a of the

container 1 of this invention constituted as mentioned above, and an opening will be carried out as the bung hole 6. [O038]If the gestalt which carried out drawing 8 in this way, and fractured the portion 5 for outting and the closing-in part 7 is shown and it presses across the upper part 2a of the drum

projected part 4a and the neck 3 which were provided in the grasping part 4 will cut the

section 2 in this gestalt with a finger, the contents in the stowage 2c will be poured out from the bung hole 6.

[0039]An example of the container which formed successively a majority of two or more containers, and was fabricated in one is shown in <u>drawing</u> 9. The separating part 8 of container 1 each is produced so that it can fracture easily by hand.

[0040] If the containing amount of the stowage 2c is made into 1 time of a dose, a dose is not mistaken and it can take correctly. Also in which above-mentioned container, since the bung hole 6 can be opened without using scissors etc., it is very user-friendly and convenient for especially administration by a place where one has gone.

[0041]If many containers 1 of this invention are formed successively, it is made a set and you make each container 1 detachable, it is convenient for a cellular phone on management. the manufacturing method of <2> containers — the manufacturing method of the container of this invention is explained below.

[0042]A metallic mold can be used for the container of this invention, and it can produce it by blow molding. There are a continuous extrusion type blow molding method, an intermittent extrusion type blow molding method, an ejection blow molding method, the injection stretch blow molding molding method, etc. in a blow molding method.

[0043]In a blow molding method, it is preferred to use an extrusion type blow molding method. For example, while extruding the pipe (parison) of thermoplastics from a die orifice at the tip of an extruder with a screw-type extrusion machine, closing with the cooling public-funds type used as the rate type of the female die and sealing an end or both ends, Compressed air is blown by various kinds of methods, parison is expanded, and it carries out by carrying out sticking-by-pressure cooling solidification to the metallic mold inside, and taking out mold goods. In making a synthetic resin layer laminate and creating the container of multilayer structure, in order to build multilayer parison, a container is manufactured using the device which extrudes the parison used as a multilayer pipe from a die orifice by attaching one or more subextrusion machines, and making material usually join within a die in addition to a main extrusion machine.

[0044]In these extrusion type blow molding methods, it is preferred to use the continuous extrusion type blow molding method performed at the process which even from manufacture of the parison by the extrusion machine for supplying material to shaping by a metallic mold and commercial production linked directly.

[0045]Thus, the optimal container for various kinds of purposes is producible, combining suitably the synthetic resin which is a raw material. [0046]

Effect of the Invention] Since the container of this invention provides a projected part (4a and 3a) in each of the grasping part 4 and the neck 3 and centralized stress between these two projected parts, it became easy [cutting and an opening] also with the thick container. [0047] The opening of the container which consists of a multilayer synthetic resin containing especially the synthetic resin layer of permeability-proof can be made easy.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1]It is a front view of an example of the disposable container of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is a side view of an example of the disposable container of this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is a top view of an example of the disposable container of this invention.

[Drawing 4]It is a bottom view of an example of the disposable container of this invention. [Drawing 5]It is a perspective view showing the gestalt at the time of use of an example of the disposable container of this invention.

[Drawing 6]It is an enlarged drawing near the neck of an example of the disposable container of this invention.

[Drawing 7]It is an expanded sectional view near the neck of an example of the disposable container of this invention.

[Drawing 8]It is a perspective view showing the gestalt at the time of use of an example of the disposable container of this invention.

[Drawing 9]It is a front view showing the state where two or more examples of the disposable container of this invention were formed successively.

[Drawing 10]It is a front view of an example about the conventional container.
[Description of Notations]

- 1 Disposable container
- 2 Drum section
- 3 Neck
- 4 Grasping part
- 5 The portion for cutting
- 6 Bung hole
- 7 Closing-in part
- 8 Separating part
- 50 The conventional container
- 51 The portion for cutting
- 52 Reserve breaking part

[Translation done.]

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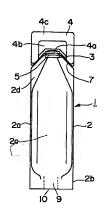
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(54) 【発明の名称】 多層分包容器

(57)【要約】

【課題】 多層構造の合成樹脂からなる容器であっても 切断、開口を容易とする。

【解決手段】 本発明の容器は、内容物を収納し押に変 形可能であり且つその外側に板状部2 dを有する側部2 と、ての解部2 dに速なる小径の頻部3と、この頻部3 の閉塞線を構たするとともに頻部3に対し破断可能に連 結され、前記板状部2 dと連続する把持部4と、反射 備えている。前記頻部3に接する前記把持部4とは外方 に突出する第1 突部4 aを、前記把持部4をはかする が変弱3には大方に突出する第2架部3をそれぞれ設け る。内薄部7が破断された後に、内薄部7が連続する腕 弱な第1 突部4 aと第2実部3 aの間に応力が集中して この部分が即訴される。



【特許請求の範囲】

1 【請求項1】 合成樹脂で一体形成される容器であっ て、

内容物を収納し押圧変形可能であり且つその外周に板状 部を有する胴部と、この胴部に連なる小径の頚部と、こ の頚部の閉塞端を構成するとともに頚部に対し破断可能 に連結され、前記板状部と連続する把持部と、この把持 部と板状部とを破断可能に接合する肉薄部を備えた容器 において、

前記頚部に接する前記把持部には外方に突出する第1突 10 の成分を容器に封入する場合、上述の従来の容器は気体 部を設け

前記把持部に接する前記頚部には外方に突出する第2突 部を設けて、

前記内薄部は、対向する前記第1突部と第2突部の両側 の板状部の端部から、前記第1突部と第2突部の間に至 るように形成されていることを特徴とする使い捨て容 器。

【請求項2】 前記容器が複数の層からなる合成樹脂に より形成されている請求項1に記載の使い捨て容器。

【請求項3】 前記複数の層からなる合成樹脂のうち. 少なくとも一つの層が耐気体透過性の合成樹脂層である 請求項1又は2に記載の使い捨て容器。

【請求項4】 前記肉薄部は、板状部の端部に接する一 端の幅が、第1突部及び第2突部に接する他端の幅より 狭いことを特徴とする請求項1から3のいずれかに記載 の使い捨て容器。

【請求項5】 前記肉薄部が、前記第1突部及び第2突 部の間から容器の底部方向に、両側辺に対して30~6 0度の角度で形成されていることを特徴とする請求項1 から4のいずれかに記載の使い捨て容器。

【請求項6】 複数の前記容器を肉薄の切離し部を介し て連設した請求項1~5のいずれかに記載の使い捨て容 器.

[発明の詳細な説明]

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、薬剤、食品等を封 入する容器に関し、詳しくは一体成形により多数個を連 設可能な合成樹脂性の使い捨て容器に関するものであ る.

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、液体またはゲル状の薬剤等を、一 回分の使用量ずつ封入した分包容器は、一般に、軟質合 成樹脂を原料として中空成形機を用いた一体成形により 製造されていた。これらは、迅速且つ経済的な製造によ り製造コストを低減するため、複数の容器を多数連設し て一体的に成形する方法により製造される。

【0003】とのような容器は通常、各容器同士を容易 に分離可能に接合する肉薄の切離し部分と、頭部を切断 することにより開栓して内容物を取り出すための切断用 部分とを備えている。またかかる容器は、搬送、保管時 50 容器が提供できる。この耐気体透過性の合成樹脂層は、

には各容器が分離または開栓せず、使用時には容器同十 を容易に分離し、開栓しやすいことが望まれる。

【0004】このため例えば特開平9-194346に 記載される容器(図10)が開発されている。この容器 は、開口部の切断用部分51に繋がる所定長の予備破断 部52を有しているため、搬送、保管中に応力が作用し ても容易に切断・開口することはない。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】一方、香料等の揮発性 透過性のある軟質合成樹脂で形成されるため、これを使 用すると保管中に一部の成分が揮発してしまう。そこ で、耐気体透過性の合成樹脂を用いた容器の提供が望ま れる。この場合は、従来の合成樹脂層に耐気体透過性の 合成樹脂層を積層させて容器を形成する必要がある。 【0006】しかしこのようにすると合成樹脂層が多層 構造になるため容器の肉厚が増し、また、積層された耐 気体透過性の合成樹脂層は一般的に剛性が高いため、上 述した従来の構造では切断用部での切断・開口がしにく 20 くなる問題があった。

【0007】また、開口部の切断がされにくいと、切断 時の応力による口部の変形、糸引き、めくれ等が生じる ので好ましくない。

【0008】また切断に強い力が必要になると、切断時 に容器を握る力が強くなるので、 開口時に内容物の突出 を引き起こすという問題がある。

【0009】本発明は上記のような事情に鑑みてされた もので、特に多層構造の合成樹脂製容器であっても切 断、開口が容易なものを提供することを課題とする。

30 [0010]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は上記課題を解決 するため以下のような構成とした。

【0011】すなわち、合成樹脂で一体形成される容器 であって、内容物を収納し押圧変形可能であり目つその 外間に板状部2 dを有する胴部2 と、この胴部に連なる 小径の頚部3と、この頚部3の閉塞端を構成するととも に頚部3に対し破断可能に連結され、前記板状部2 d と 連続する把持部4と、この把持部4と板状部2dとを破 断可能に接合する肉薄部7を備えた容器において前記頚 40 部3に接する前記把持部4には外方に突出する第1突部 4 a を設け、前記把持部4 に接する前記頚部3 には外方 に突出する第2 突部3 a を設けて、前記肉薄部7 は、対 向する前記第1突部4aと第2突部3aの両側の板状部 2 d の端部から、前記第1 突部 4 a と第2 突部 3 a の間 に至るように形成されている。

【0012】との容器は、複数の層からなる合成樹脂に より形成することができる。この場合、複数の合成樹脂 層のうち、少なくとも一つの層を耐気体透過性のものと することにより、揮発性成分を含む内容物を封入できる 容器の内側、外側または中間の何れに位置してもよい が、内容物の揮発を防止する観点からは中間に誇けるの が好ましい。

【0013】また合成樹脂を三層構造として、その両側 を上記の熱可塑性樹脂層とし、中央に耐気体透過性の合 成樹脂層を設けることもできる。なお、このように多層 構造とする場合、層の数は特に限定されるものではな 44.

【0014】また前記肉薄部7について、板状部2dの 端部に接する個所の幅7aを、前記第1突部4a及び第 10 2突部3aに接する他端の幅7bよりも狭くすること で、肉薄部7の破断開始時に端部に広力が集中するよう になる。したがって多層の合成樹脂からなる肉厚容器で あっても把持部4の破断開始が容易になる。

【0015】また前記内薄部7は溝状に、前記第1字部 4 a 及び第2突部3 a の間から容器の底部方向に向かっ て傾斜して設けられるのがよく、好ましくは30~60 度の角度で、特に40~50度の角度で形成されるのが 好ましい。とのようにすれば、肉薄部7の破断のための るようになり、切断、開口がスムーズになる。

【0016】 この肉薄部7は、通常、幅が0、1mm~ 1.5mm、好ましくは、0.1mm~1.0mmの程 度の溝状であるのがよく、その肉厚は、0.01mm~ 0. 15mm、好ましくは、0. 05mm~0. 10m mの範囲が適当である。

【0017】また頚部3が適当な強度を維持しつつ切断 を容易にするため、第1突部4aと第2突部3aの径に 対する切断用部分5の径は、例えばこれら突部の2/3 程度の大きさにすることができる。

【0018】本発明の容器の原料である合成樹脂は熱可 塑性樹脂であれば特に限定されるものではないが、成型 の容易性、製造コスト等を考慮すると、例えば、ポリエ チレン、ポリプロピレン、酢酸ピニル共重合体、ポリス チレン等を使用するのが好ましい。特にポリエチレンが 好適である。

【0019】耐気体透過性の合成樹脂としては、例え ば、エチレンビニルアルコール共重合体、ポリアミド、 ポリエチレンテレフタレート、ポリ塩化ビニル、ポリ塩 化ビニリデン、ポリエチレンナフタレート、ポリアクリ ロニトリル等が挙げられる。

【0020】また本発明の容器1は、複数の前記容器を 肉薄の切離し部8を介して連設することが好ましい。こ のようにすれば成型時に多数の容器を同時に製造でき る。複数の容器を連設した場合は、各容器は肉蓮の切離 し部8を介して分離可能に連結される。このとき胴部2 と把持部4をその全長に亘って同一寸法幅に形成すれ ば、各容器は、胴部2に接する肉薄の切離し部8を介し て横方向に複数連結して成形され、各容器の外郭線は矩 形となり、切離し部8が直線状の肉薄部となる。

【0021】連結される容器の個数は特に限定された い。この容器間の切り離し部8は、各容器にある肉薄部 7と同様に溝状である。各容器間の切離し部8の肉厚 は、切断しやすいという点から、0.01mm~0.1 5mm、特に0、05mm~0、10mmであるのが好 ましく、その幅は0.1mm~1.5mm、特に0.1 mm~1.0mm程度であるのが好ましい。

【0022】本発明の容器の大きさは、特に限定される ものではないが、通常は、内容物を0.3m1~50m 1封入できる程度の大きさである。

【0023】また、切り離された本発明の各容器は同一 寸法幅に形成することができ、胴部の外周に形成された 板状部2 dは切断可能に薄く成形された肉薄部7を介し て把持部に一体的に連設される。この肉薄部7を板状部 2 d の両端部から頚部3方向に向けて切り離すと、頚部 3と把持部4の間の切断用部分5に至る。この部分を切 断すれば容器が開口する。

【0024】また、前記肉薄部7は、板状部2dの端部 側の幅7aを、頚部3に接する側の幅7bより狭く設定 応力が、肉薄部7の先端から順次頚部に向かって作用す 20 すれば応力が破断開始時に端部に集中し、肉薄部7の破 断が比較的弱い力で可能になる。このように容器が開口 時に加圧されないようにすれば、内容物の不意の突出が 防止できる。

> 【0025】また、頚部3 に接する他端の幅7bを広げ れば肉薄部7の破断後、頚部3に接する部分に広い空間 が形成される。との空間部分によって切断用部分5に広 力を効果的に加えることができ、開口が容易になる。 【0026】また、本発明の容器は、把持部4に第1突

部4aが、頚部3に第2突部3aが設けられている。と 30 の構造のため胴部2を保持しつつ把持部4を指でつまみ 捻ることにより、応力が脆弱な第1突部4aと第2突部 3 a の間に集中する。その結果、との両突部の間の切断 用部分5で簡易目つシャープに容器を切断することがで きる.

【0027】以上のように、本発明の容器では頚部3が 外方に突出した形状をしているため、頚部3が適度の強 度を有している。したがって最初に比較的弱い力を肉薄 部7に加えていくと、肉薄部7が破断され、更に強い回 転力を加え続けると把持部4に設けられた第1突部4 a 40 と頚部3に設けられた第2突部3aの間にある切断用部 分5で容器が切断され開口し、ととから内容物を押し出 すととができる。 [0028]

【発明の実施の形態】<1>本発明の容器

以下、添付図面に示す本発明の使い捨て容器の実施の形 態を説明する。

【0029】図1から図5は本発明の使い捨て容器の一 例を示す図であり、図1はその正面図、図2は側面図。 図3は平面図、図4は底面図、図5は開口時の斜視図で 50 ある。

[0030]容器1は、ボリエチレンに耐気体透透性の エチレンビニルアルコール共産合体を領層させたもの で、より詳細にはポリエチレン層の中間にエチレンビニ ルアルコール層を挟んだ多層構造の合成樹脂により形成 されている。この容器1は、中空の胴部2と、胴部2の 上端に位置する径小の類部32、類部3に赴する把持部 4とを備えている。胴部2は、断面略楕円状の上部2 a と、平板状の下部2りからなる。上部2 a 以上方へ進む にしたがって無次断面が縮している。上部2 a の内部 は収納部2 c であり、ここに所定量の液体またはゲル状 10 内内容物を底部9に設けられた側口部10から封入す 3、また1倍32 a は相中等を行命地である。また162 a は相中等を行命地である。

【0031】更に開解とと把持部4はその全長に亘って同一寸法幅となり、開節2の外側上部2 の上端に成形された板状部2 dが、溝状の内障部7を介して把持部4 に一体的に連設され、内障部7 は存分して犯分間がある。詳細には、把持部4の周囲には平板部4 かが設けられ、この平板部4 bが開節2の上部2 はに開発する板状に連続し、板状部2 dの端部に接する一端7 a (図の)と類部3で接近の大量が表して45度で配限される。この身度が大きすぎると内障部7 Q破断が12 は、容器が大きずると内障部7 Q破断が12 は、容器が大きずると内障部7 Q破断が12 は、容器が大きずると内障部7 Q破断が13 は、変数が大きずると内障部7 Q破断が13 は、変数が大きずると内障部7 Q破断が13 は、変数が大きずると内障部7 Q破断が14 が14 でなり、またこの角度が大きすぎると内障部7 Q破断が14 が15 は破が14 に対象が大きが14 に対象が14 に対象が15 に対象が1

[0032]また、肉種部7の類部3に接する他編7bの幅は広い方が好ましい。これは肉種部7を破断した際に切断用部分5に接する部分に、幅7bの広い空間を形30成して、容器の横方向へ捻りの力を加えて開栓するのを容易にするためである。

【0033】一方、前配類部3に接する他編7bの幅は、板状部の端部に接する一端7aの幅より広い方が好ましい。

[0034] 胸部2の上部2aの上端には頬部3が連なっている。 類部3は中空無状をなし、内部空間は収納部2 にに連通している。この類部3は外方に変出する突部3aを有じ、頻部3の把持部4に接する切断用部分5の外径及び頻節3の瞬部3に接する部分の外径は両方とも 40突部3aの外径に比べて小さくなっている。この突形状のため、切断面となる切断月部分5の会域間を刺落しても、 類部3、特に切断月部分5の強度を維持することができる。この切断用部分5の内臓を維持することができる。この切断用部分5の内臓を維持することができる。この切断用部分5の内臓を維持することができる。この切断用部分5の内臓を維持することができる。この切断用部分5の内臓に減しが対策とい。図7は、この類部3の拡大断面関を示す。

[0035] 把持部4は頻部3に接する部分に、外方に 突出する円盤形状の突部4aを有し、この円盤形状の突 部4aにより頻部3の内部空間は閉じられている。この 円盤形状の突部4a内部の上半分は合成樹脂で満たさ れ、切断用部分らに接する下半分は空港であるのが好ま しい。 類節 3 は切断用部分5を介して把特部4 に設けら れた突部 4 本が達なっている。 把持部 4 は類部3 の内部 空間を閉塞せしめる円盤形状の突部4 a と、円盤形状の 突部4 a の上面から起立して設けられた平板部4 b とを 有し、平板部4 b の周囲には内厚部4 c が形成されてい る。

【0036】また、本発明の容器では、底部9に容器を成形後そこから内容物を注入できるように開口部10が 設けられる。この開口部10か大きさ、形状等は、特に 限定されるものではない。

【0037】以上のように構成されている本発明の容器 1は、胴部2に対して把持部4を投ると内薄部7が破断 され、更に捻ると、把持部4に設けられた突部4aと頚 部3の突部3aの間の切断用部分5が切断し注出口6と して開口する。

[0038] 図8は、このようにして切断用部分5及び 内薄部7を破断した形態を示しており、この形態におい て刷部2の上部2aを指で挟んで押圧すると、収納部2 20 c内の内容物が注出口6から注出される。

[0039] 図9に、複数の容器を多数連設して一体的 に成形した容器の一例を示す。各容器1同士の切離し部 8は手で容易に破断できるように作製されている。

[0040] なお、収納部2cの収納重を1回の投与量 にすれば、投与量を間違えることがなく正しく服用でき る。また上記の何れの容器においても、鉄等を使わずに 注出口6を開けることができるので、極めて使い勝手が よく、外出先での服用には特に使利である。

【0041】本発明の容器1を多数連設してセットにし、一つ一つの容器1を切り離し可能にしておくと管理上、あるいは携帯に便利である。

<2>容器の製造方法

次に本発明の容器の製造方法について説明する。

[0042] 本発明の容器は、金型を利用し、プロー成 形により作製することができる。プロー成形法には、連 続押出式プロー成型法、間欠押出式プロー成型法、射出 プロー成型法、射出延伸プロー成型法等がある。

- [0044] これらの押出式プロー成型法中では、材料を供給するための押出機によるパリソンの製造から、金型による成形、製品化までが直結した工程で行われる連続押出式フロー成型法を使用するのが好ましい。
- 【0045】このようにして原料である合成樹脂を適宜 組み合わせて、各種の目的に最適な容器を作製すること ができる。
- [0046]

【発明の効果】本発明の容器は、把持部4と類部3のそれぞれに突部(4 a ねよび3 a)を設け、この2つの突 10 部の間に応力を集中させるので、肉厚の容器でも切断、関口が容易となった。

【0047】特に耐気体透過性の合成樹脂層を含む多層 の合成樹脂からなる容器の関口を容易にすることができ る。

【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】本発明の使い捨て容器の一例の正面図である。
- 【図2】本発明の使い捨て容器の一例の側面図である。
- 【図3】本発明の使い捨て容器の一例の平面図である。
- 【図4】本発明の使い捨て容器の一例の底面図である。
- 【図5】本発明の使い捨て容器の一例の使用時の形態を
- 示す斜視図である。

*【図6】本発明の使い捨て容器の一例の頚部付近の拡大 図である。

【図7】本発明の使い捨て容器の一例の頚部付近の拡大 断面図である。

【図8】本発明の使い捨て容器の一例の使用時の形態を 示す斜視図である。

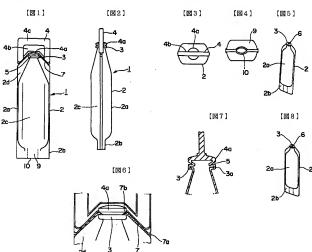
【図9】本発明の使い捨て容器の一例を複数連設した状態を示す正面図である。

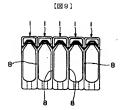
【図10】従来の容器を一例の正面図である。

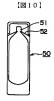
【符号の説明】

- 使い捨て容器
 期部
- 3 額部
- 4 把持部
- 5 切断用部分
- 6 注出口
- 7 肉薄部
- 8 切離し部
- 50 従来の容器
- 51 切断用部分
- 用時の形態を 52 予備破断部

(5)







フロントページの続き

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